

JOURNAL
OF THE
SENATE OF TEXAS

BEING THE
Regular Session
OF THE
FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

BEGUN AND HELD AT
The City of Austin, January 10, 1933



WENDELL O'NEAL, Journal Clerk.
MRS. MARY GREER RUGELEY, Assistant Journal Clerk.

Senate Simple Resolution No. 120.

Senator Martin sent up the following resolution:

Providing for the creation of a Senate Committee to inquire into the application of the fee system of Texas, in conformity with the work of the Fee Committee appointed by the 42nd Legislature; authorizing an inquiry by said committee into tax delinquencies as such delinquencies affect the State revenue; and authorizing an inquiry into the affairs of State departments in the administration of affairs generally affecting the expenditures of public funds and other affairs of such departments touching the welfare of the citizens of Texas.

Whereas, Attention of the Senate has been called to the effective and economical work of the Senate Fee Committee appointed by the Senate of the 42nd Legislature, and

Whereas, It is apparent to every observant person that the State has due it millions of dollars in delinquent taxes exclusive of ad valorem taxes, and

Whereas, Many departments of the State Government are charged with the duty of collecting taxes and are deficient in this work, and

Whereas, The tax payers are burdened almost beyond the ability to pay the operating expenses of government, largely because of the delinquency in tax payments, and

Whereas, The saving of practically one million dollars to the tax payers by the 42nd Senate Fee Committee, justifies a continuation of the splendid work launched by said committee,

Now therefore be it resolved by the Senate:

Section 1. That the President of the Senate be and he is hereby au-

thorized to appoint a committee of five members of the Senate, together with the Chairman of the Committees on Civil Jurisprudence and Criminal Jurisprudence to sit at intervals during the vacation of the 43rd Legislature, whose duties shall be to continue an inquiry into the application of the fee system in Texas; to inquire into tax delinquencies as such delinquencies apply to the State Revenue; to inquire into the collection of taxes, fees, and assessments by various departments of the State Government and the expenditures of said taxes, fees and assessments exclusive of legislative appropriations; and to inquire into other affairs and activities of governmental departments and institutions of whatever kind or character, as such activities affect the financial or other welfare of the citizens of Texas.

Sec. 2. That said Committee shall have the power to formulate its own rules of procedure and evidence, and to provide for its own hours for meeting and adjourning; said committee shall sit in the Capitol at Austin during its sessions, and sessions of said committee shall be open to the public, except at such times as the committee, by a majority vote, may determine to hold an executive session. The chairman of said committee shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of said committee, and the committee shall appoint its own secretary and employees, and its sergeant-at-arms.

Sec. 3. That the committee shall have power to issue process for witnesses to any place in this State, and to compel their attendance, and produce all books and records, and upon disobedience of any subpoena the said committee shall have power to issue attachments which may be addressed to and served by either the sergeant-at-arms appointed by said committee or any sheriff or any constable of this State. Said committee shall have power to inspect and make copies of any books, records or files of departments and institutions and any and all officers and/or employees of departments and institutions under investigation by said committee, and of any county or political subdivision of the State, and shall also have power to examine and audit the books of any person, firm or

corporation having dealings with departments and institutions and any and all officers and/or employees of departments and institutions under investigation by said committee. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations and fix the bonds of attached witnesses; and the committee shall further have all powers necessary in order to accomplish the purpose for which it is appointed.

Sec. 4. The witnesses attending said committee under process shall be allowed the same mileage and per diem as is allowed witnesses in the trial of criminal cases in the district court.

Sec. 5. Said committee shall have power and authority to employ and compensate all necessary experts, investigators, stenographers, clerks, auditors and all other necessary employees, and it shall be the duty of said committee to make and keep a record of its investigation.

Sec. 6. That said committee may call upon the Attorney General's department, Auditing department, Ranger department, and all other departments for assistance and advice and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General's department to render opinions, give counsel and assistance to said committee upon request of the chairman or members of said committee.

Sec. 7. That said committee shall begin and complete its investigation at the earliest practicable moment and shall submit a report in writing to the Forty-fourth Legislature. The compensation and expenses herein provided for incident to the work of such committee shall be paid out of the appropriation for mileage and per diem and contingent expenses of the regular session of the Forty-third Legislature, upon sworn account of the persons entitled to such pay, when approved by the chairman of said committee, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated out of the mileage and per diem and contingent fund of said regular session of the Forty-third Legislature to meet the payment of such per diem and expenses of the members of said committee, witnesses, fees, and other expenses incident to said investigation.

Sec. 8. Said committee may include in its report its recommenda-

tion of any legislation that should be enacted or other action that should be taken.

MARTIN,
BECK,
MOORE,
MURPHY,

PATTON,
PACE,
GREER,
PURL.

The resolution was read.

Senator Martin received unanimous consent to suspend the rule requiring resolutions to be referred before consideration.

The resolution was adopted.

Appointments Announced.

The Chair announced the following appointments:

Members S. R. 120: Senators
Beck, Martin, Purl, Poage, Redditt.

JOURNAL
OF THE
SENATE OF TEXAS
BEING THE
Regular Session
OF THE
FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

BEGUN AND HELD AT

The City of Austin, January 8, 1935



MARY GREER RUGELEY, JOURNAL CLERK.
ED COWAN, Assistant Journal Clerk.

Committee Room,
Austin, Texas, Feb. 20, 1935.
Hon. Walter F. Woodul, President
of the Senate.

Hon. Coke Stevenson, Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

Sirs: We, your committee, authorized by Senate Resolution No. 120, beg leave to submit the following report.

BECK, Chairman,
REDDITT,
POAGE,
MARTIN,
WOODRUFF,
WOODWARD.

Letter of Transmittal.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 20, 1935.
His Excellency, Governor James V.
Allred.

Hon. Walter Woodul, President of
the Senate,
Hon. Coke Stevenson, Speaker of the
House, and
The Legislature of the State of
Texas.

Sirs: Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 120, passed at the Regular Session of the 43rd. Legislature, May 26, 1933, we your committee appointed in compliance with said resolution, beg leave to report as follows:

The committee met in the Senate Finance Room on June 1, 1933. Those present were: Purl, Poage, Woodruff, Redditt, Martin, Wood-

ward. Senator J. W. E. H. Beck was elected chairman.

Herewith is the report of your committee regarding the results attained in the investigation of the scholastic census of Texas.

Report and Recommendations
of the
Senate Investigating Committee
43rd. Texas Legislature
1933-34

Investigating
Irregularities
of State
Government

THE STATE OF TEXAS

Members
of
Committee

Senator J. W. E. H. Beck, Chairman
Walter C. Woodward
H. Grady Woodruff
W. R. Poage
George C. Purl
John S. Redditt
Will M. Martin

Agents of Committee

John Olsen, Director School Census,
State Dept. Education
Genevieve Neville, Secretary, State
Dept. Education

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Exhibit II. A Comparative Study of Presented and Approved Rolls, showing by Comparison the Savings Due to Checking of Scholastic Census Rolls

Exhibit III. A Table Showing Scholastic Population, Enrollment, Average Daily Attendance for the Year 1932-33 for Independent and Common School Districts According to Population Groupings.

Exhibit IV. A Compilation Showing the Scholastic Census Requirements of 47 States.

Exhibit V. A Compilation of Available Names of the Private and Parochial Schools, Together With the Enrollment of Scholastics by County and Schools.

Exhibit VI. A Compilation of All Answers to the Questionnaire Distributed by the Committee, by Counties and Districts, Common and Independent.

Exhibit VII. A Table Showing the Age Distribution by Sex and Race and Giving Percentage Ratio of Each Age Compared to the Normal Ratio for the State, for Common and Independent Districts.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 120.

Senator Martin, et al, sent up the following resolution:

Providing for the creation of a Senate Committee to inquire into the application of the fee system of Texas, in conformity with the work of the Fee Committee appointed by

the 42nd Legislature; authorizing an inquiry by said Committee into tax delinquencies as such delinquencies affect the State revenue; and authorizing an inquiry into the affairs of State departments in the administration of affairs generally affecting the expenditures of public

funds and other affairs of such departments touching the welfare of the citizens of Texas.

WHEREAS, attention of the Senate has been called to the effective and economical work of the Senate Fee Committee appointed by the Senate of the 42nd Legislature, and

WHEREAS, it is apparent to every observant person that the State has due it millions of dollars in delinquent taxes exclusive of ad valorem taxes, and

WHEREAS, many departments of the State Government are charged with the duty of collecting taxes and are deficient in this work, and

WHEREAS, the taxpayers are burdened almost beyond the ability to pay the operating expenses of government, largely because of the delinquency in tax payments, and

WHEREAS, the saving of practically one million dollars to the taxpayers by the 42nd Senate Fee Committee justifies a continuation of the splendid work launched by said Committee, now therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Senate:

Section 1. That the President of the Senate be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Committee of five members of the Senate, together with the Chairman of the Committees on Civil Jurisprudence and Criminal Jurisprudence to sit at intervals during the vacation of the 43rd Legislature, whose duties shall be to continue an inquiry into the application of the fee system in Texas; to inquire into tax delinquencies as such delinquencies apply to the State Revenue; to inquire into the collection of taxes, fees, and assessments by various departments of the State Government and the expenditures of said taxes, fees and assessments exclusive of legislative appropriations; and to inquire into other affairs and activities of governmental departments and institutions of whatever kind or character, as such activities affect the financial or other welfare of the citizens.

Section 2. That said Committee shall have power to formulate its own rules of procedure and evidence and to provide for its own hours for meeting and adjourning; said committee shall sit in the Capitol at Austin during its sessions, and sessions of said committee shall be open to the public, except at such times

as the committee, by a majority vote may determine to hold an executive session. The Chairman of said committee shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of said committee, and the committee shall appoint its own secretary and employees, and its Sergeant-at-Arms.

Section 3. That the Committee shall have power to issue process for witnesses to any place in this State, and to compel their attendance, and produce all books and records, and upon disobedience of any subpoena the said committee shall have power to issue attachments which may be addressed to and served by either the Sergeant-at-Arms appointed by said committee or any Sheriff or any constable of this State. Said committee shall have power to inspect and make copies of any books, records or files of departments and institutions and any and all officers and/or employees of departments and institutions under investigation by said committee, and of any county or political subdivision of the State, and shall also have power to examine and audit the books of any person, firm or corporation having dealings with departments and institutions and any and all officers and/or employees of departments and institutions under investigation by said committee. The committee shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations and fix the bonds of attached witnesses; and the committee shall further have all powers necessary in order to accomplish the purposes for which it is appointed.

Section 4. The witnesses attending said committee under process shall be allowed the same mileage and per diem as is allowed witnesses in the trial of criminal cases in the district court.

Section 5. Said committee shall have power and authority to employ and compensate all necessary experts, investigators, stenographers, clerks, auditors and all other necessary employees, and it shall be the duty of said committee to make and keep a record of its investigation.

Section 6. That said committee may call upon the Attorney General's Department, Auditing Department, Ranger Department and all other Departments for assistance and advice and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General's Department to

render opinions, give counsel and assistance to said committee upon request of the Chairman or members of said Committee.

Section 7. That said committee shall begin and complete its investigation at the earliest practicable moment and shall submit a report in writing to the Forty-fourth Legislature. The compensation and expenses herein provided for incident to the work of such committee shall be paid out of the appropriation for mileage and per diem and contingent expenses of the regular session of the Forty-third Legislature, upon sworn account of the persons entitled to such pay, when approved by the chairman of said committee, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated out of the mileage and per diem and contingent fund of said regular session of the Forty-third Legislature to meet the payment of such per diem and expenses of the members of said committee, witnesses, fees, and other expenses incident to said investigation.

Section 8. Said committee may include in its report its recommendation of any legislation that should be enacted or other action that should be taken.

Martin, Beck, Moore, Murphy, Patton, Pace, Greer, Purl.

Read and adopted.

Committee Appointed.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following committees:

Members of Committee authorized by Senate Resolution No. 120: Senators Beck, Martin, Purl, Poage, Redditt, Woodruff, Woodward.

Introduction.

Your committee was instructed, under Senate Resolution No. 120, "to inquire into other affairs and activities of governmental departments and institutions of whatever kind or character, as such activities affect the financial or other welfare of the citizens of Texas." Complying with this instruction the committee on May 26, 1933, decided to direct an inquiry into the matter of a study of scholastic census.

Under the present scholastic census law as provided in statute and authorized by Constitution, local and district officials in many cases are paid from available school fund

which has been fixed by statute, and resulting from an enumeration of scholastics a definite sum of money is paid for each name which is finally approved in the census.

Early in our investigations it was discovered that in some instances flagrant and wide-spread abuses had grown up under this system. In the various sections of the matters attached hereto you will find a study made of the difficulties of securing an accurate school census under our present method. Taken as a whole the specific instances of abuses, together with its tremendous cost constitute a challenge to the good intentions of all people who desire honest school administration.

Constitutional Provision Relating to School Census.

Article VII.

Section 6. (5) —and all interest derivable therefrom and the taxes herein authorized and levied shall be the available school fund, to which the Legislature may add not exceeding one per cent annually of the total value of the permanent school fund; such value to be ascertained by the Board of Education until otherwise provided by law; and the available school fund shall be applied annually to the support of the public free schools. And no law shall ever be enacted appropriating any part of the permanent or available school fund to any other purpose whatever; nor shall the same or any part thereof ever be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school; and the available school fund herein provided shall be distributed to the several counties according to their scholastic population, and applied in such manner as may be provided by law.

Census Law.

Sec. 183 (2816) Taking Census—The county superintendent and the board of trustees of the independent school districts, on the first day of each January or as soon as practicable thereafter, shall appoint one of the trustees of each school district, or some other qualified person, to take the scholastic census, who shall be known as the census trustee of the district. The census trustee between the first day of March and

the first day of April after his appointment, shall take a census of all the children that will be over six and under eighteen years of age on the first day of the following September, and who are residents of the school district on said first day of April. In taking the said census he shall visit each home, residence, habitation and place of abode, and shall by actual observation and interrogation, enumerate the children thereof in the following manner: He shall use for each parent, or guardian or persons having control of any such children, a prescribed form showing the name, color and nationality of the person rendering such children, the name and number of the school district in which the children reside, and the name, sex and date of birth of each such child of which he is a parent or guardian, or of which he has control. The census trustees shall require such forms to be subscribed and sworn to by the person rendering the children, and he is authorized to administer oaths for this purpose. When the census trustee visits any home or house or place of abode of a family, and fails to find either the parent or any person having legal control, he shall leave the prescribed census blank for the use of parents at such home or place of abode, with a note to the parent or guardian having legal control of such child or children, requiring that the form be filled out, signed and sworn to, and that the blank, when so filled out, shall be delivered by the parent or person having legal control of the child or children to the census trustee.

Sec. 184 (2817) Duty of Census Trustee. Only children of the same family shall be listed on one form; and if one person has under his control children of different family name, he shall use a separate form for each family name. The census trustee shall arrange the forms for white and colored children separately, in alphabetical order, according to the family name of the children reported thereon. He shall also make, on a prescribed form, separate census rolls for the white and colored children of the district, showing the name, age, sex and color of each child, and the name of the parent, guardian or person hav-

ing control of said child, by whom it is reported. He shall also make a summary of his rolls showing the number of such children of each race of scholastic age. He shall make oath to all his rolls and summaries, and to the faithful and accurate discharge of his duties, and deliver said rolls, with the forms arranged in alphabetical order, to the county superintendent on or before June first next after his appointment.

A Short History of the Growth of the Scholastic Census of Texas.

The state Constitution of 1845 provided for a system of "Free Public Schools," but no law was enacted until 1854. This same constitution required that one-tenth of the annual revenue from taxation be set aside as a "General School Fund."

The law of 1854 required that a list of all free white population between the ages of 6 and 16 years be made each year in every county, and a copy of this list be sent to the State Treasurer on or before the first of July of each year. The list was to designate the number of such ages in each district in the county. The interest arising from the \$2,000,000 Special School Fund was to be apportioned by the State Treasurer to the several counties according to the number of the population of scholastic age. None of this money could be drawn by any school district until it had provided "a good substantial school house with the necessary seats and other fixtures," and the money could only be used to pay teacher's salary. The trustees were to pay the teacher's salary and any remainder was to be divided equally among the patrons of the school according to the number of pupils and the time spent in school by each pupil. If the teacher's salary was more than the fund amounted to, each patron was to pay his share of the salary, and all those who could not pay their share were to make proper affidavit to the Chief Justice of the county, and the State Treasurer was to pay the amount. Very few districts qualified for this money.

The law of 1856 changed the age to 6 to 18 years. The fund was divided to the several counties according to the scholastic population. The fund in each county was divided to

the children according to the time spent in school. After expenses of teaching were paid, the remainder was to be divided among the paying patrons of the school according to the children's attendance. The apportionment was made at the end of the year.

The law of 1858 provided that the county court was to decide who were unable to pay tuition, and the rate of tuition was fixed not to exceed ten cents a day for attendance.

The law of 1860 defined indigent children. This definition was applicable to children in 1856, 1858, and 1860. Only indigents were permitted to share in the State School Fund.

The law of 1866 required a list to be made of all free white population annually between the ages of 6 and 18 years. The State School Fund was divided in proportion to the scholastic population of the several counties. The police court was to apportion the fund. In addition to paying the teachers, the school fund might be used to build school houses and to pay tuition.

The school law of 1870 lowered the scholastic age from 6 to 16. The annual census was still required.

The law of 1871 changed the age back again to 6 to 18.

The law of 1876 changed the school age to 8 to 14. An annual school census of white and colored children was required to be made separately. The school fund was to be used for the education of white and colored children impartially.

The law of 1884 changed the school age to 8 to 16 years.

The law of 1885 provided that the census of the district be taken by district trustees under the county judge's supervision, and this law provided, for the first time, that compensation should be paid for taking school census.

The law of 1887 provided that the county judge might have compensation for supervision of census. He was entitled to receive \$25.00 for every \$500.00 distributed and \$50.00 for every \$1000.00 distributed and after that \$10.00 for each additional \$1000.00 distributed. The school age was retained at 8 to 16.

The law of 1895 provided that the white and colored children

not be taught in the same school, and a provision was made that in case a district had less than 20 pupils of scholastic age, the county judge was to consolidate this group with others. This law provided that a scholastic census should be taken in 1898 and every year thereafter; that the county superintendent should appoint census trustees on the first of January. He was to take a school census between the first day of May and the first day of June of all children over 8 and under 17 on the first day of the following September.

The law of 1903 changed the ages from 7 years to 17 at the beginning of the scholastic year.

The law of 1908 provided for the creation of certain types of districts and made the area of the district 16 square miles and provided the power to levy a local maintenance tax for the support of the local schools. The school census determined the type of district.

The law of 1911 provided for county line districts and also provided for the method of taking a school census in county line districts.

The law of 1917 provided for rural state aid and limited the amount upon the scholastic population and also upon attendance.

In 1921 the law provided a requirement for receiving special state aid, which was that the district must have twenty times the number of scholastics as teachers. The special appropriation was made this year for the investigation of padded census rolls and the retaking of the census of certain districts.

The law of 1925 changed the scholastic census age to 7 to 18.

In 1929 the law changed the age to 6 to 18.

In 1933 a special act was passed providing for the investigation and checking of scholastic census, and an appropriation was made of \$7000.00 for each year of the biennium.

In recent years, beginning with 1918, a small amount has been appropriated by each Legislature for the purpose of filing and collecting census reports. The appropriation in no year amounted to much more than \$2000.00 except in 1921 and 1933.

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION, APPORTIONMENT, 1872-1934.
Table Showing Annual Apportionment of State Funds to Public School Support.

| Year. | Scholastic population. | Apportionment. | | Year. | Scholastic population. | Apportionment. | |
|-------|------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Per capita. | Total. | | | Per capita. | Total. |
| 1872 | 228,355 | \$ 1.81 | \$ 450,518 | 1904 | 705,906 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 3,829,830 |
| 1874 | 269,451 | 1.95 | 612,878 | 1905 | 782,693 | 5.00 | 3,913,465 |
| 1875 | 313,061 | 1.59 | 497,767 | 1906 | 798,675 | 5.25 | 4,193,044 |
| 1876 | 340,000 | 1.47 | 499,800 | 1907 | 869,864 | 5.00 | 4,349,320 |
| 1877 | 154,520 | 2.82 | 479,400 | 1908 | 893,441 | 6.00 | 5,360,646 |
| 1878 | 168,944 | 4.50 | 757,323 | 1909 | 914,628 | 6.75 | 6,173,739 |
| 1879 | 208,324 | 4.25 | 869,474 | 1910 | 949,000 | 6.25 | 5,931,283 |
| 1880 | 230,527 | 3.00 | 679,317 | 1911* | 968,269 | 6.50 | 6,293,749 |
| 1881 | 261,871 | 3.00 | 785,613 | 1912 | 991,400 | 6.80 | 6,741,581 |
| 1882 | 286,709 | 3.25 | 900,000 | 1913 | 1,017,133 | 6.85 | 6,987,361 |
| 1883 | 295,457 | 3.61 | 1,068,323 | 1914 | 1,048,570 | 7.00 | 7,339,990 |
| 1884 | 311,134 | 4.50 | 1,399,873 | 1915 | 1,096,467 | 8.00 | 8,771,736 |
| 1885 | 406,932 | 5.00 | 2,034,100 | 1916 | 1,129,152 | 6.00 | 6,775,386 |
| 1886 | 452,678 | 5.20 | 2,353,925 | 1917 | 1,223,219 | 7.00 | 8,562,533 |
| 1887 | 489,795 | 4.75 | 2,326,526 | 1918 | 1,232,219 | 7.50 | 9,241,643 |
| 1888 | 507,878 | 4.50 | 2,285,451 | 1919 | 1,215,567 | 7.50 | 9,166,758 |
| 1889 | 528,110 | 4.00 | 2,112,440 | 1920 | 1,233,860 | 8.50 | 10,487,810 |
| 1890 | 545,616 | 4.00 | 2,182,464 | 1921 | 1,271,284 | 14.50 | 18,427,563 |
| 1891 | 565,672 | 4.50 | 2,545,524 | 1922 | 1,297,991 | 13.00 | 16,873,583 |
| 1892 | 583,835 | 4.50 | 2,627,237 | 1923 | 1,296,596 | 10.00 | 12,965,960 |
| 1893 | 605,495 | 5.00 | 3,027,475 | 1924 | 1,304,200 | 12.00 | 15,651,240 |
| 1894 | 630,302 | 4.50 | 2,836,363 | 1925 | 1,321,600 | 14.00 | 18,502,400 |
| 1895 | 693,751 | 3.50 | 2,428,132 | 1926 | 1,340,083 | 14.00 | 18,761,162 |
| 1896 | 718,640 | 3.50 | 2,515,271 | 1927 | 1,348,635 | 14.00 | 18,880,590 |
| 1897 | 752,041 | 4.00 | 3,008,164 | 1928 | 1,370,082 | 15.00 | 20,551,230 |
| 1898 | 777,431 | 4.00 | 3,109,724 | 1929 | 1,399,791 | 15.00 | 20,996,960 |
| 1899 | 708,125 | 4.50 | 3,186,562 | 1930 | 1,426,859 | 17.50 | 24,443,832 |
| 1900 | 706,546 | 4.25 | 3,002,820 | 1931 | 1,565,215 | 17.50 | 27,391,282 |
| 1901 | 720,217 | 4.75 | 3,463,780 | 1932 | 1,667,704 | 17.50 | 27,434,820 |
| 1902 | 739,573 | 4.75 | 3,512,971 | 1933 | 1,575,428 | 16.00 | 25,206,848 |
| 1903 | 750,858 | 5.00 | 3,796,780 | 1934 | 1,558,686 | 16.50 | 24,839,136 |

*Figures are for fiscal years ending August 31, beginning with 1911; prior to that time they are for calendar years.

A Comparative Study of Census Requirements of Forty Seven States.

We, your Committee, have made a careful study of the legal requirements of all the States as pertains to the taking of a school census. The study covers the following phases of this subject:

1. How often is a school census taken?
2. What is the purpose for which the census is taken?
3. Who has the final approval of the school census?
4. Are the census enumerators paid, if so, by whom, and how?
5. Is a complete census required?
6. What are the lower and upper age limits?
7. What is the basis for the apportionment of the state school fund?

Your Committee found that 29 of the states take a school census each and every year. We found that 8 states take a school census each two years; one state each three years; one state each four years; and three states take a school census only every five years. Two states (Ari-

zona and Florida) do not take a school census. In one state (Illinois) a school census is taken in certain school districts only. In one state (Nevada) the State Board may require a school census to be taken any year in any or all the school districts of the state. New York state requires all the cities to keep a Continuing School Census. In this state all the school districts outside of the cities are required to take an annual school census. Michigan provides for a Continuing School Census, but requires that it be taken annually in order to keep it correct and up to date. In North Carolina the State Board of Education is directed to set up a Continuing School Census. The State Board of Education is given authority to adopt any rules and regulations necessary to install and keep going such a system.

We found that some of the states have more than one purpose in taking a school census. Twenty states use the school census to help enforce the compulsory school laws. Two states take a school census for general information only. Three states use the school census in connection with a system of child accounting. Twenty-five states use the school cen-

sus as a basis for distributing school funds. Thirteen states use the school census to discover and better aid the handicapped children.

We found that the school census is approved by the local unit in 12 states; by the county in 17 states; and by the state agency in 15 states.

We found that 25 states provide for the payment of the school census enumerators. Eleven of these states pay the enumerators on a "per capita" basis. Some of the states require the teachers to take the school census without extra pay. In some states this work is part of the regular duties of the school attendance officer, or the clerk of the district school board.

Forty states require a school census of some kind for the entire state.

We found a great variation in the ages included in the school census of the different states. Two states require the school census to begin at birth. The lower age limit is 3 years in one state. It is 5 years in 12 states; it is 6 years in 22 states; it is 7 years in one state and 8 years in one state.

The upper age limit is to 14 years in one state; to 16 years in 5 states; to 18 years in 13 states; to 20 years in 5 states and to 21 years in 19 states.

We found that four states apportion all the state common, or available school fund, on the basis of the school census. Eight states apportion the greater part of the state school fund on a census basis, and 13 other states distribute a part of the state school fund on the basis of the school census. This makes 25 states that apportion all or a part of the state school fund on the basis of the number of school children in each district.

Four states apportion the state school fund on the basis of the number of teachers employed; eleven states on the basis of the average daily attendance; three states on the school enrollment. One state (North Carolina) has adopted a complete equalization program based on several factors. Four states apportion the state school fund on a "classroom unit" basis. Thirty five states use a combination of two or more factors as a basis for the apportionment of the state school fund.

We are including a very recent comparison of expenditures for public education of the various states. Attention is especially directed to column No. 6, showing percentage of scholastic children to the total population, keeping in mind that some counties in Texas show as high as forty plus per cent.

WEALTH OF STATES AND THEIR EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION.

(Table prepared by W. G. Carr, Director Bureau Research, N. E. A.)

| States | Value of tangible wealth 1930 | Estimated income 1930 | Population ages 6 to 17 years 1930 | Total population 1930 | Percent of total population ages 6 to 17 years | Wealth per child ages 6 to 17 years | Income per child ages 6 to 17 years | Expenditures per child in average daily attendance 1930 | Rank in column 7 | Rank in column 8 | Rank in column 9 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| United States..... | 322,735,000,000 | \$72,141,000,000 | 29,066,072 | 122,775,046 | 23.67 | \$11,103.50 | \$2,481.97 | \$108.49 | — | — | — |
| Alabama | 3,065,000,000 | 763,973,190 | 750,500 | 2,646,243 | 28.36 | 4,083.45 | 1,017.83 | 45.44 | 48 | 47 | 45 |
| Arizona | 1,366,000,000 | 241,672,350 | 106,735 | 435,573 | 24.50 | 12,798.05 | 2,264.23 | 142.87 | 24 | 30 | 6 |
| Arkansas | 2,655,000,000 | 593,048,890 | 513,794 | 1,854,433 | 27.71 | 5,167.44 | 1,163.99 | 42.77 | 44 | 45 | 47 |
| California | 15,433,000,000 | 3,546,451,560 | 1,047,263 | 5,677,251 | 18.45 | 14,736.51 | 3,886.40 | 161.70 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Colorado | 3,266,000,000 | 707,708,210 | 240,326 | 1,035,791 | 23.20 | 13,673.09 | 2,944.76 | 125.10 | 18 | 14 | 17 |
| Connecticut | 5,465,000,000 | 1,123,235,370 | 373,105 | 1,606,903 | 23.22 | 14,647.35 | 3,010.51 | 126.84 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| Delaware | 646,000,000 | 163,760,070 | 53,417 | 238,380 | 22.41 | 12,093.53 | 3,065.69 | 139.83 | 23 | 10 | 8 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,729,000,000 | 515,908,150 | 80,989 | 486,869 | 16.63 | 21,348.58 | 6,868.87 | 183.53 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Florida | 2,532,000,000 | 440,060,100 | 348,616 | 1,468,211 | 23.74 | 7,263.01 | 1,262.31 | 69.33 | 39 | 44 | 39 |
| Georgia | 4,005,000,000 | 1,042,437,450 | 825,211 | 2,908,506 | 28.37 | 4,853.30 | 1,263.24 | 34.52 | 46 | 43 | 49 |
| Idaho | 1,593,000,000 | 266,921,700 | 117,446 | 445,022 | 26.39 | 13,563.68 | 2,272.72 | 104.85 | 19 | 29 | 27 |
| Illinois | 22,655,000,000 | 5,559,906,870 | 1,635,445 | 7,630,654 | 21.43 | 13,852.50 | 3,399.63 | 127.39 | 17 | 6 | 13 |
| Indiana | 9,045,000,000 | 1,762,404,630 | 719,734 | 3,283,503 | 22.22 | 12,567.14 | 2,448.69 | 105.58 | 27 | 20 | 26 |
| Iowa | 10,686,000,000 | 1,404,585,270 | 567,130 | 2,470,639 | 22.95 | 16,842.24 | 2,476.65 | 109.10 | 4 | 23 | 24 |
| Kansas | 6,369,000,000 | 1,076,622,310 | 438,812 | 1,830,969 | 23.33 | 14,514.19 | 2,451.21 | 106.31 | 13 | 25 | 25 |
| Kentucky | 3,664,000,000 | 1,004,202,720 | 688,959 | 2,614,589 | 26.35 | 5,318.17 | 1,457.57 | 53.00 | 43 | 40 | 42 |
| Louisiana | 3,506,000,000 | 791,993,820 | 557,200 | 2,101,593 | 26.51 | 6,292.18 | 1,426.77 | 62.07 | 42 | 41 | 40 |
| Maine | 2,068,000,000 | 486,951,750 | 179,594 | 797,423 | 22.52 | 11,514.86 | 2,711.40 | 80.78 | 30 | 20 | 35 |
| Maryland | 4,100,000,000 | 1,086,443,460 | 370,291 | 1,631,526 | 22.70 | 11,072.37 | 2,934.06 | 104.00 | 32 | 15 | 30 |
| Massachusetts | 13,389,000,000 | 3,604,164,360 | 922,537 | 4,249,614 | 21.71 | 14,513.24 | 3,906.80 | 127.24 | 14 | 4 | 14 |
| Michigan | 11,781,000,000 | 2,713,223,010 | 1,096,427 | 4,842,325 | 22.64 | 10,744.90 | 2,474.60 | 140.13 | 33 | 24 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 8,741,000,000 | 1,416,549,740 | 606,753 | 2,563,953 | 23.66 | 14,406.19 | 2,335.13 | 112.86 | 15 | 28 | 20 |
| Mississippi | 2,237,000,000 | 523,022,250 | 562,343 | 2,009,321 | 27.98 | 3,978.00 | 930.08 | 39.87 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| Missouri | 10,245,000,000 | 2,056,018,500 | 792,170 | 3,629,367 | 21.83 | 12,932.63 | 2,595.43 | 96.99 | 23 | 22 | 32 |
| Montana | 2,290,000,000 | 356,376,540 | 131,042 | 537,906 | 24.38 | 17,475.31 | 2,719.56 | 129.80 | 6 | 19 | 10 |
| Nebraska | 5,419,000,000 | 745,937,940 | 329,809 | 1,377,963 | 23.93 | 16,430.72 | 2,261.73 | 104.63 | 8 | 31 | 29 |
| Nevada | 547,000,000 | 75,026,640 | 17,452 | 91,058 | 19.17 | 31,313.11 | 4,299.03 | 183.95 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 1,418,000,000 | 301,549,330 | 100,439 | 465,293 | 21.59 | 14,118.02 | 3,002.31 | 104.81 | 16 | 13 | 28 |
| New Jersey | 12,149,000,000 | 2,649,017,520 | 911,617 | 4,041,834 | 22.56 | 13,326.87 | 2,905.84 | 175.69 | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| New Mexico | 874,000,000 | 178,909,680 | 115,900 | 423,317 | 27.39 | 7,537.05 | 1,542.86 | 89.03 | 37 | 38 | 34 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------|----------|--------|----|----|----|
| New York ----- | 37,760,000,000 | 11,007,273,780 | 2,580,891 | 12,588,066 | 20.50 | 14,632.93 | 4,264.91 | 191.87 | 12 | 8 | 1 |
| North Carolina ----- | 4,719,000,000 | 941,440,050 | 942,466 | 8,170,276 | 29.73 | 5,007.68 | 998.91 | 55.40 | 45 | 48 | 41 |
| North Dakota ----- | 2,400,000,000 | 300,590,250 | 188,761 | 680,845 | 27.72 | 13,191.98 | 1,624.36 | 110.66 | 21 | 37 | 21 |
| Ohio ----- | 19,066,000,000 | 4,192,113,510 | 1,472,379 | 6,646,667 | 22.15 | 12,949.11 | 2,847.17 | 127.16 | 22 | 18 | 15 |
| Oklahoma ----- | 4,048,000,000 | 1,057,687,060 | 638,516 | 2,396,040 | 26.65 | 6,339.70 | 1,656.32 | 69.78 | 40 | 35 | 38 |
| Oregon ----- | 3,504,000,000 | 603,098,760 | 198,709 | 953,786 | 20.53 | 17,633.53 | 3,035.09 | 126.14 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania ----- | 29,614,000,000 | 6,706,227,360 | 2,350,699 | 9,631,350 | 24.41 | 12,597.95 | 2,852.87 | 110.31 | 26 | 17 | 22 |
| Rhode Island ----- | 1,982,000,000 | 629,514,940 | 156,408 | 687,497 | 22.75 | 12,671.90 | 3,365.47 | 128.13 | 25 | 8 | 12 |
| South Carolina ----- | 2,476,000,000 | 585,063,510 | 544,254 | 1,735,765 | 31.30 | 4,549.10 | 1,074.92 | 43.60 | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| South Dakota ----- | 3,024,000,000 | 353,490,900 | 180,279 | 692,849 | 26.02 | 16,774.00 | 1,960.50 | 110.29 | 7 | 32 | 23 |
| Tennessee ----- | 4,373,000,000 | 877,955,970 | 690,063 | 2,616,556 | 26.37 | 6,337.10 | 1,272.28 | 47.00 | 41 | 42 | 44 |
| Texas ----- | 10,067,000,000 | 2,601,404,400 | 1,469,039 | 5,824,715 | 25.68 | 6,729.10 | 1,738.86 | 72.77 | 39 | 34 | 37 |
| Utah ----- | 1,582,000,000 | 258,986,190 | 141,197 | 507,947 | 27.50 | 11,204.20 | 1,834.22 | 96.26 | 31 | 33 | 33 |
| Vermont ----- | 863,000,000 | 212,815,950 | 80,669 | 359,611 | 22.43 | 10,698.04 | 2,638.14 | 97.63 | 34 | 21 | 31 |
| Virginia ----- | 5,046,600,000 | 1,005,645,540 | 658,526 | 2,421,851 | 27.18 | 7,664.90 | 1,527.58 | 51.71 | 36 | 39 | 43 |
| Washington ----- | 5,242,000,000 | 1,083,557,820 | 331,179 | 1,563,396 | 21.18 | 15,828.30 | 3,271.62 | 120.37 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| West Virginia ----- | 4,817,000,000 | 778,401,590 | 475,273 | 1,729,205 | 27.49 | 10,135.23 | 1,637.80 | 80.62 | 35 | 36 | 36 |
| Wisconsin ----- | 8,054,000,000 | 1,652,750,310 | 686,826 | 2,939,006 | 23.34 | 11,787.25 | 2,409.87 | 113.41 | 29 | 27 | 19 |
| Wyoming ----- | 1,014,000,000 | 181,795,320 | 52,912 | 225,565 | 23.46 | 19,163.89 | 3,435.81 | 135.83 | 8 | 5 | 9 |

Sources of data: Figures of column 2 are estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board. The national figure on income given at top of column 3, is an unpublished estimate by the National Bureau of Economic Research. This total was distributed among the states on the bases of the average of the total national income found in each state in the years 1919, 1920, and 1921, as estimated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Figures of columns 4 and 5 are from the U. S. Census. Those of column 9 are from U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Education.

FEBRUARY
1934

Defects of the Present Method of Texas School Census.

The Senate Investigating Committee reports that in their opinion the present statutes governing the taking of Texas scholastic census contain the following defects:

1. The funds available to the State Department of Education are insufficient to make a complete investigation of the scholastic census rolls.

2. The present method permits the rendering of non-resident scholastics in a district who are in attendance upon institutions of higher learning or institutions of learning not located in their home district.

3. Punishment of individuals falsifying to any scholastic census information needs that the furnishing of information to proper officials be made mandatory.

4. The present method of school census requires that a person swear to his residence at a date after he has rendered his children whereas he should swear to his residence at a date prior to the rendition of his children.

5. The present method encourages false statements from persons rendering children in order to avoid paying tuition.

6. There is no authority given to anyone to make the records show the correct age of any child as compared to previous years records although the county superintendent or the State Department of Education might know that the record did not speak the truth.

7. The present method of taking school census permits children to be enumerated in adjacent districts in the same county and two or three counties across county, state and national boundary lines.

8. Either the husband or the wife or both can make the rendition of step-children and each one giving in the others children in their own surname.

9. The insertion of fictitious names occurs in the taking of school census, a practice found to be existing to a surprising degree in certain sections of the State.

10. The present compensation in many instances is insufficient to insure in some localities a correct school census.

11. No provision is made for a

supplemental census. Neither is there a provision for denying a supplemental census, rendered necessary by the omission of legal scholastics in the month of March.

12. The present method of transfers of scholastics is unsatisfactory. One child is supposed to be permitted to transfer to another district where school conditions might be more suitable. The county superintendent in many instances will not make the transfer, and this has led to a large amount of dissatisfaction and **hardships**. The rural aid law requires a specific number of children to be left in the district after transfer to entitle them rural aid to a fixed number of teachers. This causes a denial of transfer, and in some instances causes a transfer even though the parent or guardian does not desire it. Some districts refuse even though a transfer is legally made to pay a debt legally owed.

13. Under the present system the law provides for free attendance in public schools between the ages of 6 to 21 inclusive, regardless of the fact that the child may have previously completed the course of study in the public school.

14. The fixing of the county superintendent's salary upon the number of children residing in the county disregarding the number of children supervised, especially in some isolated cases such as Potter and Lamb, is subject to criticism.

15. The present method of providing funds for the accurate checking of scholastic census rolls is to be criticised because funds are appropriated from the General Revenue for this purpose.

Suggested Improvements of the Present Method of Taking School Census.

Provided that the present annual method of taking school census is satisfactory to the Legislature, the Senate Investigating Committee suggests the following improvements in the accomplishment of the annual school census:

1. The committee recommends that sufficient funds be made available to the State Department of Education for the investigation, checking, corrections, study and the detection of fraud where necessary in the scholastic census rolls.

2. It is recommended by the committee that a law be properly drawn prohibiting the enrollment of any non-resident scholastic in a district who is in attendance upon any institution of higher learning or any institution of learning not located in his home district and making it a finable offense coupled with a nominal jail sentence to any school official of the institution concerned from rendering said child or children.

3. It is recommended that it be made mandatory on the State Superintendent of Schools through his authorized agents to file complaint against any individual falsifying in any respect any scholastic census record and venue for prosecution of any violation of census law be fixed in Travis County.

4. It is recommended by the committee that the scholastic census of Texas be taken each year during the month of March and that the date of residence of such census be taken as of March first.

5. It is recommended that a reasonable fine be assessed against any individual who knowingly renders a child for public school census under the age of six or over the age of 17 on the first day of September.

6. It is recommended with reference to the duties relating to scholastic census that it shall be the duty of the county school superintendent to make comparison of ages of those children rendered more than once in the same county so that the ages of the children will advance regularly, and it should be mandatory upon all officials who have to do with scholastic census that when a child's age through normal growth advances one year annually to eliminate from the scholastic census records this child when it shall have become 18 by such record. In no event shall any apportionment be paid on any child for a series of more than 12 years.

7. It is recommended that the present law be amended so as to provide full and competent authority to the State Department of Education to strike from any scholastic census roll the name of any scholastic placed thereon which in the opinion of such State Department is not legally entitled to be placed on such scholastic census roll.

8. It is recommended by the

committee that in order to prevent step-parents from rendering children the law should designate in families containing step-children that only the mother or father or person in charge be permitted to render the family.

9. It is recommended that a proper law be drafted providing punishment for the adding of names to a bona fide scholastic census blank. The official census trustee for the district is the proper custodian of the blanks and if additional or fictitious names are inserted on these blanks such insertion shall be prima facie evidence that the census trustee is the person responsible for such additions. Family census blanks should in no event be permitted to become in the possession of any individual other than the census trustee except when he returns them to the county school superintendent with his sworn reports. Any individual discovered and proven to have padded the school census rolls in a court of competent jurisdiction should be penalized by fine and punishment in the county jail; both such fine and jail sentence should be of nominal amounts and terms.

10. It is the committee's opinion that the present amounts paid for enumeration per capita are insufficient in many sections of Texas. That in towns we find the rate is too low to secure competent assistance and in thinly settled counties that the rate per capita is extremely small, and it is impossible for thinly settled counties to secure a school census for the amount at present authorized.

11. It is the opinion of the committee that the addition of supplements to the scholastic census inevitably leads to duplication of children's names. It is the opinion of the committee that a statute should be passed prohibiting the acceptance by the State of any supplementary census after the month of March.

12. It is the opinion of the committee that due to the fact that the transfer question is of great interest to different school districts, though itself not a census question, that transfers from one district to another should be made under certain conditions, and we find in many instances that even though these conditions are necessitous in nature that

the county superintendent will not make the transfer. A proper statute should be passed relating to this question placing on the State Board of Education the duty of making such rules governing the right of transfer as they may see fit and authorizing the State School Superintendent or his agents to make all transfers which conform to the State Board of Education's rules and payment for said transfers made as if the scholastics transferred therein were residing in the district and were included in the original school census of the district.

13. It is the opinion of the committee that the present set-up of scholastic census is subject to criticism because it permits free attendance in public schools through the ages 6 to 21 in the district where the child lives. This necessitates the continuance in school within the ages if the scholastic finishes the course of study offered by the school. It is recommended by the Committee that a statute be passed providing that pupils shall be permitted to attend public free schools in the district where they live until they are 21 or until they have graduated from the public schools located in the district where they live.

14. It is recommended by the committee that in counties where the scholastic population is below a reasonable number of scholastics and yet the present law requires a county superintendent that sufficient counties be combined under one county superintendent's jurisdiction so that the per capita cost of those children supervised would be a reasonable cost for such supervision, and further, that if a group of counties are unified for county superintendent's supervision said county superintendent should be selected by the State Superintendent of Schools.

15. It is recommended by the committee that the cost of the accurate checking of scholastic census rolls be borne by that part of the available school fund not prohibited by the Constitution.

Modern Method of Census Accounting.

For the information of interested legislators there is included herewith a statement as to the most modern method of census account-

ing known to school authorities in the United States. There is what is known as the Continuing Census adopted by two entire states and in some portions of another state.

An investigation was had by the Senate Investigating Committee and under its direction of the efficiency of this method in the city schools of Denver, Colorado. This system contemplates that children are added to the census rolls at birth and are carried until they reach the age of 22 years, being deleted from the roll either when they move out of the unit or when they die and being added to the roll when they move in or are born. The practical accounting is done in the office of the city superintendent of schools and is very efficiently done. The census in the City of Denver is coupled with other informative and worthwhile projects; such as compulsory attendance, handicapped studies, census and social and economic relief. The larger part of the expenses of maintaining the division in the city school administration system of Denver comes from other items than census. The judgment of the head of the Census Division of this system of schools is that the census part of the work could be kept and efficiently kept by three individuals. This accounting is done for 73,000 names listed upon a card to the name.

A check of the outside opinion of the system Denver is now using, in the town of Fort Collins discloses the fact that in the opinion of outsiders Denver had more names on their continuing census than should be on. That they did not try to delete the rolls of any child between the ages of 16 to 22 because such aged children were not within the compulsory attendance age and Denver did not need them off.

A check upon the method of census accounting at Raton, New Mexico, disclosed the fact that the continuing census was in effect in this school district for 2700 children and was efficiently maintained at a cost of less than one-fourth cent per capita. The superintendent of schools expressed the opinion that it would be foolish to discard the continuing census and make a house to house annual canvass.

It is the opinion of the committee that this method of scholastic census is worthy of serious consideration,

both from the standpoint of reducing the cost now incurred by the taking of an annual scholastic census and as a means of reducing the duplication of names on the census roll. The committee believes that if the State Department were given adequate funds to make one complete house to house census under State control to be used as a basis that a continuing census could be efficiently maintained in this State at a much less expense than the present annual census, and that if properly administered, it would give a more complete enumeration, and in any event the committee believes that this State should adopt a system of permanent personal record cards for every child ever enrolled in our public school system, and that no child should be admitted as a transfer into any school without producing his enrollment card in the school from whence he came, and that the school so admitting such child should not be entitled to receive any apportionment by reason of his admittance until the admitting school has furnished the State Department with sufficient information concerning the child's past enrollment to enable the State to move his name from the roll of the school last attended. The committee is also of the opinion that it should be the duty of every school district to report immediately to the State Department all removals from said district, and to this end, it is suggested that the districts utilize the services of teachers and students keeping a check on every dwelling place within the district, and assigning definite areas for individual reports. As a means of securing compliance from uncooperative districts, the committee suggests that the State be authorized to pay a nominal reward of say 50 cents per name for evidence of the removal from the district of any child whose removal has not been reported within thirty days by the proper school authorities, and that such rewards be charged to the negligent districts proportionately.

Special Cases.

There is located in East Texas, a small town of a scholastic population of about 650 scholastics. This place has for many years rendered around 900 children in the scholastic census

It has been suspected by the person in charge of scholastic census for many years that this census was in excess of the true number. With funds provided by the committee and acting under their instruction this case was investigated with the result of discovery and confession by the person guilty that for a period of ten years this number had been reported in excess annually of between 150 and 200 scholastics. That these 150 to 200 children had never resided in this district but were each year placed in the scholastic census roll with the intention of securing a definite fixed number of children so that the schools might be maintained without recourse to drastic reductions in expenses.

A second illustration in one of the largest counties of the great Valley, a small town adjacent to the river has been consistently for several years including in the scholastic census names of children who had no existence in fact. Acting under the authority of the Senate Investigating Committee, the person in charge of school census visited this town and by agreement eliminated nine per cent, which represented 81 scholastics, of the original roll which in his opinion represents approximately one-half of the true excess.

Without the necessity of visiting but by record proof alone there were eliminated from an extreme East Texas county 646 scholastics. This was accomplished by employees of the Senate Committee acting under the supervision of the director of census, giving an intensively close check of preceding records of scholastic census names.

Another district lying in the upper lower Valley was checked on the ground by the director of census, acting under the authority of the Senate Investigating Committee and with money furnished by them, and many names of scholastics not resident in the district were found to be in the scholastic census roll, and upon final agreement with the school authority of the district nine per cent, which represents 72 scholastics, of the scholastics were eliminated, and which represented in the opinion of the committee's authorized agent one-half of the excess.

In one of the larger cities of Texas the committee arrived at the conclusion that there were many ex-

cess names included in the scholastic census. After an intensive investigation substantial proof was required to secure any kind of agreed settlement. There was removed from the census roll due to apparent errors proven to be in the census rolls four per cent of the gross submission, which represented in excess names alone in that district 2933 scholastics. The expenses of this investigation in all of its necessary steps was borne by the Senate Committee with the exception of its first checking.

In checking the scholastic census rolls against the enrollment of educational institutions not maintained by taxation, it was discovered in a certain central Texas town that numbers of children rendered in other communities were rendered in the scholastic census of this town. An investigation of this condition led to the discovery that the deans of the institutions had signed family census blanks for the children reported as residents.

An investigation conducted with regard to this matter disclosed that the same community had added names on the family census blanks other than the ordinary handwriting not taken by the census trustee. This matter was satisfactorily adjusted by the person in charge of census by reducing the entire roll 175 scholastics.

Letter of John Olsen, Director
of School Census.

Austin, Texas, Feb. 15, 1935.

Hon. J. W. E. H. Beck, Chairman,
Senate Investigating Committee,
Austin, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In trying to arrive at the results obtained by the Senate Investigating Committee, I am of the opinion that the publicity attendant upon the Committee work, coupled with the knowledge of various persons that the Senate Committee was investigating census conditions is directly responsible for a saving in the actual reduction of presented names to the State Department of Education. In judging the value of the publicity attendant on this investigation, it is my opinion that prior to September first, 1934, this can be accurately figured in dollar valuation

to amount to \$115,000. In view of the fact the census rolls are approved on September first, any saving after that date of Committee investigation is very difficult of computation. However, the continued publicity attendant upon the Committee activity has been of untold value in the various settlements in which I have been connected.

Extra duplications discovered prior to the first of October directly due to Senate Investigating Committee labor is accurately figured at \$29,000. To this is to be added a very worth while project assumed by the Senate Investigating Committee during the Called Session and shortly thereafter in the discovery of many names in the scholastic census rolls which had been carried in various counties since 1922 and were still within the census rolls of the present scholastic year. The concrete effects of this has not as yet been evaluated.

Removal of excess names from census rolls due to investigations conducted by the Senate Investigating Committee is exactly figured at \$60,469.

In actual dollars, prior to October first—reserving to the State Department of Education quite a large saving of dollars—it is estimated that \$205,000 was saved directly by Committee interest and work. Of course, added to this should be a computation of some fine settlements for the State made by the Department since that time but were discovered by labor paid for by the Senate Committee and investigated when possible. I think it is fair to state that this saving can be valued at between fifty and seventy-five thousands of dollars.

Expressed concretely, the State of Texas, normal growth in population should be 23,000 children annually. Instead of this normal gain, the State approved census rolls on September first showed approximately 17,000 names less than the preceding year. At the present time due to various omissions in the rolls on September first, we still have a net reduction under the preceding year of approximately 16,000 names, which reduction within the last day or two has been substantially increased.

Permit me to express to you on behalf of the Department of Educa-

tion and myself as director of the census work my great appreciation for the fine cooperation and assistance of the committee and to thank you and the members of the committee for their unselfish and untiring sacrifice of their personal responsibilities to benefit the State as a whole.

Yours very truly,
JOHN, OLSEN,
 Director of School Census,
 State Department of Education.

**Savings Effected by the Senate
 Committee Investigating Census
 Conditions.**

(As estimated by the Director of
 School Census for the State Depart-
 ment of Education.)

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Saving from publicity.. | \$ 115,000 |
| 2. Extra duplications discovered and removed prior to September first | 29,000 |
| 3. Excess names removed from the census rolls due to Senate Investigation | 60,469 |
| 4. Additional savings effected from check on averaged children approximated | 62,000 |
| Total..... | \$ 266,469 |

**Expenditure of the Senate Com-
 mittee on Census Investigation.**

1. Census Investigation .. \$ 3643.77

**Refunding of Bonds Held by the State
 Permanent School Fund.**

Questionnaire.

County
 Independent District

1. How long have your bonds been delinquent?
2. Who notified you they were delinquent?
3. What steps did you take to refund your bonds?
4. What assistance did the State Department of Education render you in refunding your bonds?
5. Who represented you in refunding your bonds?
6. How much did you pay to your representative for refunding your bonds?

7. Whom did you pay for refunding your bonds?

Superintendent.

A copy of this questionnaire was sent to each of the districts and counties who had refunded bonds with the State Board of Education held by the State Permanent School Fund.

Many answers were received to the above questionnaire. In general the bonds had been delinquent possibly two or three years. They were notified of the delinquency by a certain printing firm of the City of Austin, and the same printing firm in a majority of cases took necessary steps to prepare information for presentation to the State Board of Education in order to secure the refunding of the bonds. It seems apparent that the Department of Education rendered assistance when possible and when requested to do so.

The average cost of bond refunding to the districts themselves ranged from \$50 to \$500, paid to printing firms.

It is recommended in this connection that there be placed in the Department of Education an individual whose duty it is to prepare necessary forms and assist each of the public school districts in regular and orderly refunding of their delinquent bond payments.

The extremely heavy cost of individual arrangements make necessary that some attention be paid to a regular and orderly handling of this important question.

Copy of Questionnaire.

A copy of this questionnaire was sent to each county and each independent district, with the following results, inclusive of all districts reporting:

To the County and City Superintendents:

1. Total number of names reported to the county superintendent by the census trustees 1,599,464.
2. Net number approved by the State Superintendent 1,575,070.
3. Number removed from the rolls by the check of county superintendent 9,342.
4. Number removed by the State Department on their check 10,895.

5. Total number of census trustees 6,909.

6. How many of your enumerators are school trustees or are related to trustees 3,218.

7. Number of teachers acting as census trustees 1,676.

8. Total gross annual cost of scholastic census \$86,472.41.

9. Give amount paid per capita for actual enumeration 5½c.

10. If some children are missed in first enumeration, state amount paid per capita for securing additional children on second and subsequent enumerations 9½c.

11. Is any investigation or check made as to the accuracy or honesty of the census trustees 754 yes: 154 no.

12. Who selects the census trustee 839 trustees: 16 City Supt.: 116 Co. Supt.

13. Are any requirements made of census trustee on the following items:

1. Education 613. 2. Character 740. 3. Efficiency 775. 4. Familiarity with district line 824. (check those required.)

14. State these requirements.....

15. Does the present system of taking census secure accuracy 806 yes. 112 no.

16. Are there many omissions 139 yes. 777 no. State approximate number 15,989. Are the five year old children put in to avoid tuition 22 yes. 910 no.

18. Are the eighteen year old children retained 22 yes. 906 no.

19. Give total school enrollment for 1932-33 1,278,058.

20. Give the average daily attendance for this school or group of schools for the year 1932-33 1,058,720.

21. In your opinion could the scholastic census be computed annually without actual enumeration by taking an original census of all children from birth through 20 years and adding newly borns and "move in's" and deducting deaths and "move out's" for each year's total 253 yes: 852 no.

22. Are the amounts as fixed by statute for the taking of census sufficient 338 yes: 506 no.

23. Daily average absentees on account of sickness 36,218.

24. Name of disease causing a majority of absentees 43 Mumps: 29 scarlet fever: 47 chicken pox: 26

Malaria: 13 Small pox: 4 pneumonia: 2 sore throat: 2 typhoid fever.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the... day of.....

Notary Public in and for..... County, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,
Senate Investigating Committee.

BECK,
REDDITT,
POAGE,
MARTIN,
WOODRUFF,
WOODWARD.